Composition Book

Neely Snyder.
Seventh Grade
Vega School.

History.

The quarrel with the Mother country.

-1- The French and Indian War gave the soldier considerable training, Freed them from danger of attack by their French neighbors. The mother country tood no account of this and began to do things and in ten years time drove the colonies into rebellion.

-2- Cause of trouble

1. Taxation without representation
2. The colonies had to furnish houses for the troops to live in
3 To support the troops by taxes

without the consent of the colonies.

-3- The Trade Laws.

1. No goods could be carrie from any port in Europe to America unless first landing in England.

2. Tobacco, cotton, silk, indigo, furs, rice, sugur could not b sent to any other port but England. But. lumber and salt fish could be sent to France, Spain, and some other foreign colonies

3. The people were forbid to se any woolen goods or hats to any other colony, even from coloney to coloney on account of their woolen manufactory.

-4- Stamp Act

It costs awful to keep the troops It was said that they get part of the money by tax (stamp)

1. Every piece of paper that was used in court was charg with stampduty from threepence to ten pounds.

2. Every newspaper, almanac etc. were to be written on stamped paper made in England and sold at the fixed prices.

This money was purchased for food and supplies for the troops.

-5- Smuggling

If the trade laws had been rightly enforced they would have been severe indeed. Smuggling became so common in every colony that the amount collecting the renenue was much more than the amount gathered. This smuggling the British goverment now determined to end. The coloneys were ordered to stop all lawful trade, naval vessels were stationed off the coast to size smugglers. and courts were put up in which to catch smugglers and be tried without jury.

6 A standing Army

It was then stated that they would send over ten thousan regular soldiers to defend the colonies against the Indians and against any attack that might be made by France or Spain.

The colonists objected to the troops on ground that they had not asked for soldiers and did not need any.

-7- The colonists deny the right of Parliment to tax them

The colonists did not care what the money was used for. They casts no votes for the Mimber of Parliment, and tha they were not represented in parliment so they had no right to tax them.

The opinion of the British

people the colonists were
represented in parliment
Each member not merely
that few who elected him
but all the subject of the
British crown everywhere.

8) The Colonist Resist.

The resistance of the Stamp
act began in Virginia where
was passed a set of resolutions
written by Patrick Henry
They declared the colonists
were British subjects and
were not bound to obey
any law taxing them without
consent of their own
legislature.

Mass. came next saying to
meet next at New York in Oct.

(9) Stamp Act Congress 1765
nine colonists sent deligates
after twenty-six days six
signed a declaration of
rights and Grievances.
It was set forth that
the British subject could
not be taxed unless he
was represented in legislature that imposed the tax
That americans were not
represented in parliment
and therefore the stamp
tax was an attack on
the rights of Englishmen and
the liberty of self Goverment
The Grievances were, trial
without jury, restrictions on trade.
taxation without representation
and Stamp act.

(10)

Stamp Distributors

In 1765 the men that were chosen to sell stamp and stamped paper were made public and then the people began to act.

Demands were made that the distributors should resign. When they refused the people made them resign.

At Boston the people broke into the lieutenants house and destroyed his library and papers.

On Nov. 1, 1765. Stamp Act went into force. not a stamp or piece of stamp paper could be had in the thirteen colonies some newspapers ceased to be printed. Last issues appearing with black boarders and deaths heads. But soon all were reguarlly issued without stamps.

In Canada and West Indias the Stamp Tax was not resisted and there stamps were used.

(11) Stamp act Repealed (1766)

Meanwhile merchants had been signing agreements not to import and people not to buy any British goods for a few months to come.

America trade was cut off with the Mother Country

One thousand workmen were cut out of their imployment.

To inforce the act without bloodshed was impossible.

In Mar. 1766. Parliment repealed the Stamp Act. But another was enacted known as the Declaratory act. It declares that it had power to ligislate for the Colonies in all cases.

(12) The Townshend Act (1767)

In the colonies joy over the Stamp act the colonies gave no heed to the Declaratory Act. But the very next year Charles Townshend, minister persuaded the parliment to pass severel laws since known as the Townshend Acts. One forbade the New York legislature to pass any more laws until it had made provisions for the royal troops quartered in New York city

Another laid taxes on all paints, paper, tea and certain other articles imported into the Colonies.

(13) The Colonies again Resist.

None of these new taxes were heavy. but again the case was taxation without representation. The Legislature of Mass. sent a letter to the other colonial legislatures asking them to unite and consult for the protections of their rights.

This letter gave so great a offence to the mother country that Mass. was ordered to rescind her act and the governors of the other colonys to see that no notice was taken of it. The troops of the colonies began to arrive.

But Mass, North Carolina, and South Carolina refused to find them houses, and for this the legislature of North Carolina was dissolved.

(14) The Boston Massacre

At Boston the troops were

received with every mark of hatred and disgust, and for three years were subjected to every sort of insult and indignity which they repaid in kind.

The troops led riotous lives raced horses on Sunday on the Common, played "Yankee Doodle" before the church doors. and more than once exchanged blows with the citizens.

In one encounter the troops fired on the crowd, killing five and wounding six. This was the famous "Boston Massacre," and produced over all the land a deep impression.

(15) Townshend Acts Repealed 1770
Once more the resistance of
the colonies - chiefly through
refusing to by British goods.
- was useful. and parliment
took off all the taxes except that
of tea.

The import tax of three pence
a pound on tea was retain
in order that the right of parli-
ment to tax the colonies might
be-asserted. But the colonies
stood firm. They refused to
by tea shipped from Great
Britian, But smuggling it
from Holland.

(16) Tea Tax Juggle.

By 1773 the refusal to buy tea from the mother country was severely felt by East India Company. which had brought more tea to great Britian than could be desposed of.

Parlimient then made the prices of tea still lower. After paying the three-pence tax at the American costumshous, the tea was sold at nine-pence a lb. cheaper than before.

(17) The Tea not allowed to be sold.

The East India Company now selected agents in the chief ports of the colonies and sent shiploads of tea to them assigned for sale. (Parliment gave them rights to do this) But the colonists were not tempted by cheap tea They were determined parliment not to tax them

They forced the agents to resign their commissions and when the carloads came in they took possession of them. At Philadelphia the ships were sent back to London

At Charlestown the ~~s~~tea was ceased and stored for three years And then sold by South Carolina at Annapolis the owner was forced to go on board and set fire to the ship, vessel and cargo was thus consumed.

At Boston the people wished the tea sent back and when they refused. a party of men dressed as Indians and threw the tea into the sea.

(18.) The Intolerable Acts.

Parliment now determined to punish the colonies. and for these purposes enacted five laws called the Intolerable Acts:–

1. The port of Boston was shut to trade and commerce till the Coloney should pay for the tea destroyed.
2. The charter of Mass. was altered
3. Persons who were accused

of murder done in executing
the laws might be taken
for trial to another colony or
to Great Britian
4. The Quaratering of troops
on the people was authorized
5. The boundarys of Quebec
were extended to the Ohio and
Mississippi Rivers, as Mass.
Conn. & Virginia claimed
part of the territory

(19) The First Continental congress

The First Continental congress
(1774) petitioned for redress, and
Called a second congress to
meet the next year. to sign
a declaration and Grievances

II

The Fight for Independence-begun.

(90) Lexington (1775)

When the second continental Congress met (May 10, 1775) the mother country and her colonists came to blows. The people of Mass. fearing this might happen, begun to collect and hide arms, cannon, and powder.

General Gage royal Gov. of Mass. was told that military supplies were concealed at Concord a town twenty miles from Boston.

It happend in April (1775) Samual Adams and John Hancock were at Lexing [town

Gage determined to strike a double blow at the patriots by sending troops to arrest Adams and Hancock and destroy the Military stores On the evening of April 18 eight hundred regulars left Boston as quiet as possible. Gage hoped to keep this a secret but the patriots of Boston suspecting where the troops were going sent Paul Revere and William Dawes to ride by different routs rousing the country sides as they went.

The alarm bells, cannon and signal ~~bells~~ guns gave the alarm they were out

"The sun was rising as the first of the British, unde Major Pitcairn, entered Lexington and saw upon the green some fifty minutemen under Captain John Parker.

Pitcairn cried "Desperse, ye villians", "ye rebels, desperse!"

Not a man moved, order to fire was given, The troops hesitated to obey. Pitcairn fired his pistol and a moment later a volley of the British killed or wounded sixteen.

Parker then gave order to retire

(21) The Concord Fight.

The British set fire to the Concord Court house spiked some cannon, cut down the libertypole and destroyed some flour.

Six minuet men were killed.

Americans drove back the British and then despersed.

The defeated British entered Boston at sundown

By morning the hills of Charlestown were black with minuetmen.

The Green Mt. Boys took arms and captured Fort Ticonderoga

(22) Second Continental Congress

The malita from the neighboring colonies gathered at Boston.

They formed into a Continental army by Congress, and Washington was appointed commander in chief.

(23) Bunker Hill Jun 17. 1775.

General How, Clinton, and Burgoyne had formed a army of one thousand.

Gage felt strong enough to seize the hills of Boston

Twelve-hundred men under Prescott were sent to fortify Bunker Hill.

Gage said to drive away the americans and hold the hills.

The British were forced to

retreat leaving the hills covered with wounded and dead. The loss was dreadful. But Howe could not bear to give up the fight

The powder of the Americans was gone. and they fought with stones and every thing they could find. till the bayonet charges of the british forced the american to retreat.

(24) Washington in Command

Two weeks later Washington took Command of the army

For eight months keep the British shut up in Boston declared them rebels, shut their ports, sent troops from

Germany to subdue them

25 The Hessians

King George III heard of the fight at Bunker Hill He issued a proclamation declaring the colonists rebels close their ports of trade and commerce and tried to hire troops from Russia and Holland but both refused, whereupon he turned to some petty German states and hired many thousand soldiers who in our country are called Hessians.

(26) Canada Invaded

Congress turned its attention to Canada It was feared that the Governor there might take

Ticonderoga t enter New York.
In the summer 1775 therefore two expeditions were sent out against Canada.
One under Richard Montgomery went down Lake Champlain and captured Montreal.
Another under Benedict Arnold sailed from Mass. to the mouth of the Kennebec River and forced their way through the dense woods of Maine to Quebec.
There Montgomery joinded Arnold and on Dec 31.1775
The army reached the town
Montgomery fell dead while leading the attack
Arnold was wounded.
Morgan who took Arnolds place

led his men far into the town and was cut off and captured

Though the attack on Quebec failed, the Americans besieged the place till spring where they were forced to leave Canada and find shelter at Crown Point.

(27) Boston Evacuated.

A captured British vessel provided powder and In March 1776. Washington seized Dorchester Heights, fortified them and by doing so drove the British out of Boston.

(28) Whigs and Tories.

During the excitement over the Stamp Act. Townshend acts and tea tax the people were divided into three groups. These who rebeled were called whigs or Patriots, or "Sons of Liberty."

Those who supported kings and Parliment were called Tories or Loyalist.

Between these there were a large population who cared little which way the struggle ended.

In New York, Penn. and Carolinas the Tories were numerous and active, and when the war opened, they raised regiments and fought for the King.

(29) Fighting in the Carolinas

In Jan. 1776 Sir Henry Clinton sailed from Boston to attack North Carolina, and a force of sixteen hundred Tories marched toward the coast to aid.

North Carolina had its minuet men as well as Mass. A body of them met and beat them back.

They next attempted S. Carolina The fleet was badly destroyed The land attack was a failure.

Articles of Confederation and its defects.

No President
No Supreme court
No Senate.
Each state sent 2 deligates and might send 7.
Elected yearly, paid by state they represent.
Elected for 3 years.
Might be recalled at any time.
Each state had one vote
9 votes would cary any Measure
Congress could make war, peace, treaties, coin money.
Contract debts, Call upon states to pay expences.

Physiology:

Physiology teaches the function use, or working of the organs.

Hygiene is the science that teaches the laws of health

Anatomy tells how tissues and organs are made, where the organs are, and describes their color, shape, and use.

A cell is a ~~micropic~~ microcopic particle composed of protoplasm.

The saliva in the mouth and the blood in the veins consists a fluid.

an organ is a number of tissues and fluids working together

a tissue is any substances that forms a part of the body.

Function is the work or action of an organ.

a system is a number of organs working together

a sketeton, is the bony frame work of the body.

The breathing organs are the glottis, epiglostis, trachea, adamsapple.

The uses of the bones are:

1. They give form to the body
2. They support the softer tissues
3. It protects softer parts such as the skull and spinal cord.
4. They serve as levers. to produce motion.

A vertebra.

The vertebras are the seperate bones [illegible] the spinal cord.

They are on the spinal cord.

facets.

The smoothe part where the projections join are called facets.

The body is composed of 206 bones.

Digestion.
Tongue, teeth, stomach, Intestines
Saliva, bile, pancreatic,

opening of stomach.
Cardiac, pyloric,

Bones of arm
Sternum
Clavical
scapula
humor.
radius
ulna.
Carpels
medicarpels
flangese.

bones of Leg
femur
patella
Tibia
Fibia
Tarsels
meditarsels
flangese.

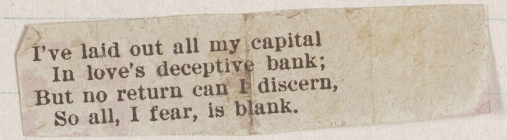
projections of skin.
1. hair
2. nails
3. teeth.

parts of body.
head
trunk
upper

bones of head.
Frontal
parital
Temporal
occiptial
Sphenoid
ethmoid.

bones of ear.
malleus
Stapes
Incus.

brain = cranial
nose = nasal
eye. orbital
Mouth. oral
ear = aural
Chest. thoracic
stomach abdomen.



I've laid out all my capital
In love's deceptive bank;
But no return can I discern,
So all, I fear, is blank.

$$\begin{array}{r} 437 \\ 388 \\ \hline 49 \end{array}$$

Grammar. (Definitions)

Mode.

Mode is that form of a verb that shows the manner of assertion.

Tense.

Tense is a variation ~~of~~ in the form of a verb to denote the time of an action or event.

Indicative mode.

The indicative mode is the form of a verb used to assert something as a fact.

The present Indicative expresses what is really present.

What is true at all times

What occurs frequently.

What is to occur in the future. The past indicative denotes time wholly past. That has no relation to other past times and not including present time.

The Future Indicative expresses definite future action or being.

The present Perfect Indicative expresses action being completed in a certain time as a yr. a day.

The past Perfect Indicative expresses actions being completed before some definite past time.

The Future Perfect expresses

some action ~~be~~ that will
have been completed at or
before some definite future
time

137
30
320

182
120
86
88
32

	July 22	23	24	26	28	29	
Mrs Dwitchel	7	10	10	6	15	13	12
Mrs Higuera	3	5	5	5	7	6	6
Pat Garcia	2	4	~~3~~	~~3~~	5	3	4
Aggie Billa	6	7	6	8	11	8	6
Mrs Sanchez	3	6	5	5	8	7	6
Sena Garcia	5	6	6	7	8	7	6
Fred Espinosa	5	7	6	8	9	7	7
Henry "	6	8	9	8	11	9	7
John "	5	6	6	6	4	1	
Nerissa "	4	8	5	5	8	4	6
Mrs "	2	4	3	4	7	6	5
Mr Feliz	4	8	7	7	9	8	6
Mrs "	5	7	7	8	9	7	6
Rosa "	5	7	8	8	8	8	6
Mrs Bellah	8	14	12	14	16	9	13
Mrs Rothouse	7	12	8	9	14	11	10
Geneva Fine	12	21	22	20	25	28	21
Obispo Arceo	4	6	6	6	8	8	7
	93	146	134	137	182	150	134

July 22

Mrs Twitchel	5	7	7	7	10	9	8
Sally Higuera	3	6	5	5	8	7	6
Daniel Williams	3	6	5		6	7	6
Mrs Silvas	6	8	7	8	10	8	8
Vava "	2	5	4	2	6	4	4
Louise Snyder	2	4	4	3	1	76	4
neely "	5	7	7	6	9	8	6
Alfred "	2	4	3	2		6	3
Francis "	3	7	6	7	8	8	6
Ella Williams	3	5	5		7	6	6
Mrs Cordell	5	6	5	6	8	7	6
Daisy "	6	6	6	6	8	8	6
Mrs Bacon	4	7	5	6			
Hago Hornlein	6	9	6	9	8	1	6
Edward Underwood	5	7	6	7	9	1	6
Peter Fine	6	7	6	6	8	8	6
Elmer Hornlein							
Mrs Gutierrez	6	12	7	11	14	13	12
	77	113	94	91	120	107	100

Bernice Cove		—		9	8	6
Mrs Williams 4	8	7		15	11	11
Martha Cosio 5	6	6	6	8	8	6
Mrs Peduzzi 13	23	18	23	27	24	24
Earnest Frost 3	5	5	7	7	6	5
Mrs Garcia 8	11	8	12	13	12	13
Josie " 4	6	4	4	7	5	5
37	59	48	52	86	69	70

134
94
48
276
59
113
146
318

Mrs Higuera	5	6	7	1	5	5	1	
Mrs Twitchel	11	10	13	2	12	13	2	
Josie Garcia	5	6	4		3	4	2	
Aggie Billa		3	5		2			
Mrs Sanchez	7	6	8			7		
Sena Garcia	6		4		5	10		
Nerissa Espinosa	4	5	5	1	2	6	1	5
Mrs Feliz	8	8	10	1	7	8	2	5
John Espinosa	2				4	3	1	4
Mr Feliz	7	8	10	1	3	7	1	
Mrs Espinosa	4	3	4	1	1	6	1	4
Mrs Rothouse	9	10	11	3	8	10	2	6
Mrs Bellah	14	13	20	2	15	17	2	
Rosa Feliz	8	8	13	1	9	11	1	5
Geneva Fine	13	26	28	4	23	26	3	
Obispo Arcos	7	7	10	1	7	6	1	
Mrs Twitchel	9	9	12	1	8	10	1	
Sally Figuera	6	7	10	1	5	7	1	
	125	135	174	20	119	156	22	

119
119
238

134
135
269

Daniel Williams	5	6			3	4	1	
Vara Silvias	4	4	5	1	4	6		
Mrs Silvias	8	8	11	3	8	9	1	
Louise Snyder	4	4	3		4	3		3
Francis "	6	6			6	6	1	4
Ella Williams	3	5			2	4	1	
Daisy cordell	6	7	8	1	6	8	1	
Mrs "	5	6	7	1	5	6	1	
Bernice Cave	6	6	9		6	7		3
Neely Snyder	1	5	10		8	6		3
Mrs Williams	11	13			6	11	2	
Mrs Gutierrez	13	8	17	3	12	12		
Alfred Snyder	4	4	2		4	5		4
pat garcia	4	4	8	1	3	5	1	
Mrs "	3	9	16	2	10	17	2	
Earnest Frost	3	5	2	1	5	5	1	
Mrs Pedrizzi	20	22	32	3	22	25	3	
Martha Cosio	6	6	8	1	5	5	1	
	112	128	138	17	119	149	15	

Pettis Fine	3	1	1	
Fred Espinosa	3		1	3
Hugo Hamlien	6	1	1	
Elmer 11.	1		1	
Henry Espinosa	3		1	3

Word Building

Nox [noctis] = night = equinox

Aequus [equi, equ] = equal = equal

Cadere [cessus] (cud, cede) = to yield—procedure

Venire [ventus] (veni, ventur) = to come = adventure.

Petere [petitus] (peat) = to ask, seek, fly to = repeatedly.